THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1850

THE "SOUTHERN PRESS."

The journal which was established in this city as a Southern organ-and which has, during its existence, done more than all other journals of the country put together to damage the interests whick it professes to represent-is determined that South Carolina, at least, shall not be content with any redress for alleged aggressions from the North short of revolution, under the name of " Secession." We copy from that paper of yesterday the following opening sentences-all that require any notice whatever at our hands-of an Editorial article, in which the objects and motives of the National In- of those great national conservative principles of the Whig telligencer are misrepresented in an indefensible

cle from this paper republished yesterday, it will be seen that the editors charge upon South Care-" CANDOR OF THE INTELLIGENCER .- In the artilina the proposition to tax the sale of Northern productions in the Southern States. Nobody knows better than the Editors of the Intelligencer that this is not a South Carolina movement, and that she has expressed a preference invariably for other remedies, which she regards as more efficient, and more surely calculated to secure " justice to the South."

That South Carolina may have a " preference for other remedies" which she regards as more efficient than retaliatory taxation is quite probable. in view of the provision which she seems to be intent on making for measures more serious than merely restrictive ones. But that she does not contemplate, as an alternative, the establishment of a non-intercourse with certain States of the Union by means of prohibitory taxetion—the only means by which she can effect such a purpose-is not true. On the 29th of November,'as appears by a newspaper now before us, the Legislature of that State had under discussion a resolution to instruct a committee to report a Bill of Non-intercourse with all States that throw obstrzeles in the way of the enforcement of the Fugitive Stave Law: that is to say, a proposition that the Legislature of South Carolina resent an idle and unconstitutional act on the part of a certain other State or States by itself passing an unconstitutional law: as though the wilful violation of the Corestitution by one State could remedy or punish a like effence previously committed by another.

The "Southern Press" seems to be apprehen sive that South Carelina may draw back from the leap which she seems, by every indication, prepared to take. That journal dreads, apparently the effect of the counsels of her own wise and experienced citizens against rash resolves and hasty action. Let the "Southern Press," instead of measures which are nothing less than revolutionary, heed the faithful warnings of other Southern presses which have just met our eye, in the following your readers. Very respectfully, yours.

FROM THE MARTINSBURG (VA.) GAZETTE OF DEC. 10. "Let South Carolina beware! She may do " much mischief, but she can do no good by her " present desperate course. She is new between " the acting of a dreadful thing and the first motion." " Oh let her pause !- because "being done, there " is no pause. PROM THE MOBILE (ALABAMA) REGISTER OF DECEMBER 3.

" aster upon her, and do more to crush the cause and perpetuity to our glorious Union. " of the South and endanger all our institutions " than can arise in any other way. Every friend " of Southern Rights should endeavor to restrain " happiness upon the separate action of one State, " and that one whose whole white population is " not much more than half that of the city of New " York."

The paper from which we copy the last extract was, during the pendency of the compromise measures in Congress, as decided in its opposition to them as any paper at the South, not even excepting those of South Carolina.

THE BOUNTY LAND LAW.

We learn from the Pensjon Office that, in answer to various inquiries relative to the Bounty Land Act of September 28, 1850, decisions have been made as follows:

1. That where the service has been rendered by a substitute he is the person entitled to the benefit, and not his employer. 2. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married several times; or although her marriage to the officer or soldier may have taken place after he left the service; but if not a widow when the law passed, the benefit of the act inures to the minor children of the deceased soldier. 3. That no person who has received or is envitled to bounty land under a prior law is entitled to the benefit of the act of the 28th of September, 1850. 4. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms; but, where a soldier has served tity of land to which the several terms consolidated will en-title him. 5. In all cases where any portion of the marine corps in the several wass referred to in the act of the 28th of September, 1850, were embodied with the army in the field, and performed service as a portion of the line of the army, the marines who so served, if they served the time required by law, and were honorably discharged, are entitled to land. No seaman, nor any other person belonging to the navy proper, is entitled to land. And no teemster or artificer is entitled. per, is entitled to land. And no teemster or artificer is completely being led to land. Persons who were engaged in the removal of the to land. the Cherokees from Georgia in 1836, or in removing Indians at any time, are not entitled to land.

FROM TEXAS.

The arrival of the New Orleans papers containing the proceedings of the Legislature of Texas on the Boundary bill enables us to correct a slight error in the telegraphic report of the vote by which the bill was accepted. The summary of legislative proceedings on this measure is best stated in the subjoined extract from the correspondence of the Galveston Civilian:

"Both Houses of the Legislature had a quorum on the first day, (the 18th ultimo,) and proceeded to business. No question of importance has arisen as yet, with the exception of the bill accepting the ten millions offered for our Santa Fe territory. That measure finally passed the House on the evening of the 23d November, having previously passed the Senate. There was but one negative vote in the Senate,

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 11, 1850. DEAR SIRS : Let me call your attention to your Editorial of the 9th instant, in which you speak of the State of VER-MONT as a "heretofore always Whig State;" and I now request you to inform me which State in the Union is a "Whig State" if Vermont is not one, taking the elections of the present year as an indication. An election has just come off in Vermont in which the Whig party more signally triumphed than in any preceding year since 1840, and the issues have at no time been more distinctly made ; for in that election there was arrayed against the Whig party every other party, section, and fragment of a party known to exist in the State; and still you speak of the State of Vermont as heretofore always a Whig State." You may perhaps succeed in reading the State of Vermont out of the Whig party, and out of the family of Whig States, but I trust you will not be able to read the freemen of that State out of those principles which they have so long cherished, and maintain d and defended in prosperity and in adversity clike, unir flu enced by patronage or power, or the withholding of patron age. Verment has never stopped or faltered in her suppor party which have at all times stood out as her landmarks, and been inscribed apon her ensigns. I am not now either approving or condemning the late act of the Legislature of mark to which I have alluded. I may have occasion to express my opinions of that act, and when I do, I shall be prepared to assign reasons for whetever opinions I may entertain. I have the pleasure to be, most truly, your obedient servant. NOTE BY THE EDITORS.

We have not hesitated a moment to place before our readers the preceding Letter from a highly re-

spected citizen of VERMONT who is at present engaged in the discherge of public duties in this city. We doubt whether the writer intended it for publication: but, withholding his name, we violate no confidence in giving to the Public information interesting in itself, and accompanying it with such explanation as may relieve us from a false position. which, we learn for the first time from this Letter, we have got into.

We certainly had no design to say that the State of VERMONT is not now a Whig State. Our language was : "We have never been more surprised than at this recent blast of Abolition from that most respectable and heretofore Whig State, VERexpressed, doubtless, by the word hitherto than by the word "heretofore." What we intended certainly was, simply, that having always regarded VERMONT not only as a most respectable State, but also as a Whig State, we wanted words to express our surprise that her Legislature should have uffered itself to have been entrapped into a dilemma so unbecoming to any State, and especially to good Whig State.

STATE OF INDIANA.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer. INBIANAPOLIS, (INDIANA,) DECEMBER 3, 1850. Sigs: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a Preamble and Resolutions this day adopted by the Delegates of

the People of the State of Indiana, assembled in Convention you this, presuming it may be of some interest to you and States and Territories named :

Whereas the Congress of the United States passed at its last session a series of acts commonly called the compromise measures; and whereas certain misguided individuals, in various States of the Union, have expressed their determination to resist portion of its laws : Therefore,

Be it resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the common sentiment of the people of Indiana sustains and endorses, in their general fea-"South Carolina is preparing to assume an measures as passed by Congress, and recognises in " extreme position, which we fear will bring dis- the success of those measures an earnest of security

Resolved, That whatever may be the opinions of individuals as to the wisdom or policy of the details of one or any of the acts of Congress above referred " such rash precipitancy, which would hazard the to, it is the duty of all good citizens to conform to " great issues of national existence and human their requisitions, and to carry out in good faith the conditions of that compromise on the subject of domestic slavery which is coeval with the Federal the total population would exceed twenty-three and onstitution.

Resolved. That a copy of this preamble and re- tofore estimated. solutions be transmitted to the Governors of each State and Territory of the United States, and to

OHIO.

The annual Message of Governor Ford to the making together \$3,091,993. The expenditures, including seek to better their condition by removing hither. \$657,886 paid the Fund Commissioners on account of the State debt, have been \$2,960,927, leaving in the Treasury on the 15th of last November \$132,066. Within the las and there are now on hand \$750,000 to be applied to that in one vessel. They were in good health. purpose. The debt on the 1st of the ensuing month will be \$16.566.773.

Governor Forp recommends an efficient system of commo schools, and a thorough revision of existing laws on the subject of education.

The Governor presents some objections to the fugitive slave law, and thinks it ought to be repealed or amended; yet, he says, as it is an enactment of the supreme law making power of the land, forcible resistance to its execution cannot be justifiable without sustaining that practice of lawless violence which strikes at the foundation of the Government. If the law be unconstitutional that question must be settled he that tribunal which is provided to settle matters of this kind, to whose decision as good citizens we are bound to submit. A forcible resistance to this or any other law, he burnt. No aid could be rendered the wounded until they says, is nothing but rebellion, and is not the way to effect a

The loss to the State of Maine by the burning of the Insan Hospital at Augusta is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$75,000. There are twenty-eight of the lunaties still missing, all males Some of these are believed to be living, having run off after escaping from the building. Only seven dead bodies have been found. The only sane person who perished was HEXRY JONES, one of the attendants.

HEROIC FRAT.-Last week a feat of heroic daring, one that deserves more than a passing record, was performed above the Falls of Niagara. Near the village of Chippewa, and about two miles above the Cataract, a boat with a little boy in it was seen drifting at a fearful rate down the current just above where the swift waters plunge into terrible rapids, through which no boat ever lived. Three young men, and their names are Joel Lyons, George Hoff, and Daniel Burn-Senate. There was but one negative vote in the Senate, Gen. Portis, and five in the House, viz: Bryan, of Brazoria; Hont, of Austin and Colorado; Shepherd, of Washington; Taylor, of Harrison and Upshur; and Wigfall, of Harrison. All these gentlemen voted in accordance with the instruction of their constituents, except. Gen. Portis. A majority of his district, it seems, voted for the bill; but he disregarded his instructions, and gave a vote solitary and alone. There was but little debate on the subject."

The message of Governor Bell to the Legislature was merely explanatory of his action in relation to the Boundary bill, and suggestive of how its provisions may be best carried out.

VIEWS OF MINERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

A Convertion representing the Manufacturing and Mining interests of Virginia was in session at Richmor,d on Thursday and Friday of last week. A large number of Delegates were in attendance from various sections of the State of Virginia, and many also from the State of Maryland. A. S. WOOLDRIDGE, Esq. presided.

During the second day of the session reports were made from committees previously appointed on the following subjects: The condition of the coal and iron trade; the condition of cotton and woollen manufactures; and the condition of the to our institutions, and if I had not perceived from the tenor

mining and manufacturing interests. To the last report were appended the following resolutions, which embody and express the views and action of the Convention. They were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That in the imposition of duties for the support the country, with a view to foster and promote them, and especially with a view to secure them, so far as may be,

Resolved, That in order to give prosperity to the mining and manufacturing interests of the country, nothing more is necessary than such moderate and stable discrimination, in tion of duties, as will enable the domestic product fairly to compete with the foreign products of like kind is our own markets.

fails to accomplish the objects above indicated in several respects, particularly in leaving the domestic products of coal and iron, essential to our national security and defence, requiring heavy outlays, and needing the utmost practical stability, to depend on the fluctuations of European trade.

A committee of seven members was charged with the duty of preparing a memorial to Congress on the matters embraced in the said reports ind resolutions. The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention cordially respond to and heartilly approve the views of President FILLMORE, as ex-pressed in his message to Congress on the subject of raw marisls for manufacturing.

Resolved, That "The Plough, the Loom, and the An

vil," a periodical edited by J. S. SKINNER, Esq., devoted to the cause of home industry, and conducted with distinguished ability and zeal, is cordially commended by this Convention to the fiberal support of all who feel an interest in the prosperity of American enterprise and industry.

CENSUS OF MASSACHUSETTS

The Boston Daily Advertiser publishes the population of the various cities and towns in Massachusetts, as shown by the late United States Census. The total population of the State is 994,665; mont." Our meaning would have been better the increase from 1840 being 256,965. The fol-

lowing is the recapitulation	
Suffolk county 144 520	Berkshire 49,596
Essex	Norfolk 79,000
Middlesex161,385	Plymouth
Worcester130,817	Bristol 76,202
Hampshire 35,714	Barnstable35,279
Hampden 51,285	Nantucket 8,452
Franklin 30,869	Dukes 4,540
Total	994.665

The following table shows the ratio of increase of population in the State during the last half

CHEULY	The state of the s					
1800,	422,845, an	increase of	11 3-5 per	ct. in	10	years
1810,	472,040,	**	11 3-10	44	10	46
1820,	523, 287,	**	10 9-10	**	10	**
1830,	610,408,	***	16 2-5	**	10	"
1840,	737,700,		20 8-10	**	10	44
1850,	994,751,	44	34 8-10	**	10	**
The	Boston Atl	as remark	s that the	resul	ts c	f the

urging that State on with blind precipitation to to take into consideration the organic law of said State. The Census are beginning to become visible: Already vote on the adoption was, ayes 90, noes 26. I forward we have received the following estimates from the

	1850.	1840
Maine	612,000	501,793
Massachusetts1	,000,000	779,828
Connecticut	386,000	310,015
Vermont	320,000	219,948
Pennsylvania	,300,000	1,724,033
District of Columbia	50,000	43,000
Rhode Island	145,000	108,830
North Carolina	800,000	753,419
South Carolina	639,099	594,398
Ohio	2,200,000	1,519,267
Wisconsin	350,000	30,752
Utah	20,000	(new.)
Oregon	10,000	(new.)
Indiana	900,000	658,866
California	200,000	(new.)
Georgia, (estimated)1	,000,000	691,392
Minnesota	6,139	(new.)

The above estimates, as compared with the Cencus of 1840, show an increase of 3,130,898. The population of the United States in 1840 was 17,093,353. Supposing the increase throughout the country to have been in the same proportion. a half millions, or a million more than has been here-

EMIGRATION FOR NOVEMBER.—The total number of emi each of our Senators and Representatives in Con- grants who arrived at the port of New York during the nonth of November was 17,947, of whom 11,272 were from Ireland, 3,208 from Germany, 2,069 from England, 355 from Prance, and 244 from Scotland. During the corresponding month of last year 8,298 emigrants arrived. Up Legislature of Ohio is mainly occupied with the to the 1st instant there had arrived since January 1st, 1850, affairs of that State. We learn from it that the 205,964. During the same period in 1849, 213,554 emifinancial condition of Ohio is sound and pros- grants arrived at the same port, and during the entire year perous. The interest upon the State debt has been 220,791. As several emigrant vessels are known to be on punctually paid from the current resources appro- their way hither, it is believed the emigration this year will priated to that purpose, and there is left a large be about the same as last. The proportion of Irish will be surplus applicable to the principal. There was a balance in rather larger, but of a much better class. Last year large the Treasury on the 15th November, 1849, of \$555,435, and numbers were shipped to the United States by their landlords the total revenue during the past year has been \$2,536,558; This year the better class of peasantry, of their own accord,

The ship Washington, Captain Page, which arrived New York on Tuesday morning from Liverpool, had on board nine hundred and sixty steerage passengers-the larfive years the public debt has been diminished \$1,273,921, gest number of passengers ever brought across the Atlantic

> THE LATE DISASTER ON THE ALABAMA RIVER .- The Mobile Advertiser of the 28th ultimo says :

"Our city is shrouded in gloom, produced by the death, burial, or shipping to friends and loved ones the disfigured bodies of the unfortunate sufferers by this destructive explosion. When our paper went to press Tuesday night only three were known to be dead. Yesterday eight others died. How many more deaths may follow we are unable to say,

Hopes are entertained that the other wounded will recover.
"The scene, as detailed by the survivors, was beyond d cription awful. The grouns and cries of the wounded, those who escaped are unable to describe without shuddering. Those sleeping or scated immediately over the boilers were generally the sufferers, as they fell through the cabin floor into the boilers. Lockett, Cole, and Tuttle fell together, and, in their struggles amid the red hot iron and steam, were terribly reached the city, and their sufferings were beyond the power

of language to describ The names of the dead, so far as reported, are : J. A. Gol son, of Antigua; Samuel Montgomery, barkeeper; Edward McCorde, of Mobile ; A. G. Tuttle, of Pike ; Adolphus Carter, of Wilcox; N. M. King, of Georgia; T. H. Lockett and ohn Cole, of Marion, Aisbama ; S. A. Watts, of Dalla .

ROBBERY OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL. UTICA, DECEMBER 9TH .- Thomas Mitchell, postmast West Fowler, St. Lawrence county, was brought to this at West Fowler, St. Lawrence county, was brought to this city last evening in custody of a special agent of the Department, under arrest for robbing the United States mail. He was taken before commissioner M. A. Boyce this morning. It appears that for several months packages passing over the route between Watertown and Canada, directed to New York, Philadelphia, &c., have been abstracted, and upon inquiry it was clearly ascertained that Mr. Mitchell was the guilty person. The commissioner, after a brief hearing, required the prisoner to give bail in the amount of \$3,000.

HEROIC DEED .- The Mobile Tribune says : After the steamboat Arkansas, No. 5, was forced by the encroaching flames to cut loose from the wreck of the Douglass, and had drifted some distance below, it was discovered that there were three wounded men, unable to help themselves, left on board. One of the engineers of the Arkansas, Mr. Charles Arxour, a young man of this city, immeliately volunteered to return for them, took the yawl and with the aid of one of the deck hands, whose name we did not learn, went back, carried the sufferers from the cabin to the boat, and thus saved them from a most horrid death.

colinian by birth and principle, and all I own in the world is vested in lands and negroes. I have a common interest then in the question before the country, and a right to express my views and opinions. I should not, however, have departed from my determination to abstain from taking part in politics, if I had not lately enjoyed unusual opportunities of observing the conduct and character of the opposition made at the North of the speeches and writings published in the State that the subject is not fully understood in South Carolina. These speeches and writings have tended to irritate the feelings of some, and to alarm the fears of others, among our fellowcitizens of the North. Many, however, among them have regarded these outbursts of passion without resentment, and have assembled together in recent meetings to testify their devotion to the Union, and their firm determination to maintain the laws of the country. On one of these occasions, on my passage through Philadelphia, I was solicited to be present that I might witness their proceedings and bear testimony you that our fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania were animated with the kindliest feelings towards us, and determined to see the laws affecting our property enforced within their State resisted the importunities of my numerous friends there because I did not desire to take part in the proceedings of mother State. As a Carolinian, I desired to speak to m fellow-citizens of Carolina from my own home among them did not wish to appear to rebuke the winds and waves of ou I did not wish to sppear to rebuke the winds and waves of our agitated sea from a distant shore, but reserved my efforts to calm them until my return among you. But in justice to the great and good men who assembled at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, to vindicate the laws and to declare their firm determination to maintain them, I feel bound to say that they were animated by the purest and noblest motives, and have throughout evinced the most praiseworthy zeal and paragraphs. triotism. I am personally and intimately acquainted with many of them, and believe that they will maintain to the utmost the sentiments they expressed on those occasions. The great error, it appears to me, that we have committed, is the we have given too much consequence to the wicked and de-signing men who strive to produce discord among us and to lestroy the peace and prosperity of the country, that the may revel in the spoils, or elevate themselves to power by pandering to the passions and prejudice of the vilest factions. Depend upon it these men are moral lepers, despised by the masses as well as by the enlightened portions of the commu-nity every where. They are powerful for evil I know, be-cause they are organized and unscrupulous; and from the period of the first French revolution, when a small organized faction deluged France in blood, to the present day, we all know the power exercised by a well organized and unscrupuon of the people, however insignificant in numbe

The admission of California into the Union as a State is ho wrongs, and the adoption of that clause of her constitution ex-cluding slavery the greatest outrage committed upon our rights. I say nothing of the irregularity of the admission of California, because I firmly believe that if the clause above alluded to had been omitted, the complaint of the constitution being violated in the fact of her admission would have proceeded from the North rather than from the South. But I think there is an error in the causes assigned for the adoption of that clause. The exclusion of slavery in California is generally attributed in the South to the improper interference Sovernment, whereas it arose from the of the people there. The mission of Mr. T. Butler King, hatever were the instructions he bore, was of no use wha ever. There, as every where in this country, the people would have revolted at the uncalled-for interference of the Jeneral Government.

I have seen and conversed with returned emigrants from that State-some successful beyond their most sanguine expectations, while others were disappointed and poor. They all, both rich and poor, concurred in the opinion that the exclusion of slavery from California was owing to the unwillingness of the white man to work side by side with the negro—a feeling so universal at the North that I have never een negroes employed in their great workshops, and upon seein negroes employed in their great workshops, and upon seking the reason was informed by the proprietors that if they attempted to introduce negro laborers into their works the whites would leave them. This feeling governed the vote-on this question in California. It is a great mistake to suppose that at he period of the adoption of the constitution that Territory consisted only of squatters and of the simple and ignorant conquered people. California was peopled with unexampled rapidity, and the emigrants were from among our most industrious and enterprising citizens. They were neither few in number nor disqualified in character to frame a constitution for themselves; indeed, their orderly was dwelt upon with pride by us, and excited the admiration of the civilized world. We may complain with some jusvery, but if we had depopulated South Carolina of our ne-groes and taken them to California, I firmly believe that they would have been expelled from the State at the first meeting of its Legislature, for I know full well that the people the

were determined not to admit them.

The next great outrage complained of is the adjustment the boundary of Texas. I will not prolong this paper and occupy your time by arguing the question of the validity of the boundary claimed by Texas; but content myself with stating my belief that if Mr. Madison had been captured by the British at Bladensburg, and, under terror of his life, had signed a treaty ceding the then Territory of Maine, Congress, and we, the people, would have denied that Great Britain had thereby acquired a title to that portion of our country. The object of offering ten millions to Texas was not what it has been represented; but to prevent a civil war, otherwise would have been crushed by the superior forces of Texas, or Government have interfered to protect that Territory; alternatives to be deprecated by every American who respects the constitution and loves justice. There was no dictation in the offer made to Texas. It was not made by the President, but by a law of Congress, and if Texas voluntarily chooses to compound a doubtful title and to accept the offer made her, surely there is no cause for calling her hard names

as.d applying to such a people abusive epithets.

The next subject complained of is the abolition of the slave The next subject complained of is the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and this measure is characterized as advancing abolition. For my own part, I think the scenes we have so often witnessed in Washington, and so often heard severely blamed by both Northern and Southern men, tended much more to advance abolition than the passage of this law.

It is certainly to be lamented that the balance of power b

tween the slave and free States could not have been main tween the stave and free States could not have been main-tained in the Senate. We have struggled for it in vain. It is with States as with individuals, equality of strength or of fortune cannot be maintained by either. But this is no legiti-mate cause of strife or revolution. And yet we are told that the remedy of these evils is to be sought for in revolution; for what is secession but revolution? Is the right of secession to be found in the constitution? It existed, I grant, under the old Confederacy, for that was a League; but the constitution was framed and scopted, after solemn deliberation, to form a more perfect Union of the States. The first time we ever heard of the right of secession was during the proceedings of the Hartford Convention, and at that period in cople received the doctrine with more indignation and contempt than ourselves. In fact, if any State possessed the power to secode from the Union whenever it thought proper to do so, our constitution would be a mockery, and our boasted strength as a great and powerful nation would be despised by foreign Powers. It is true, if Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, and Texas were to form a Confederacy, and agree to secede, there might be no opposition for a time. But many of those States form but the entrance and portico to the great edifice reared in the West. How long would the phabitants of that mighty structure endure the privations the must suffer, if their ingress and egress were in the hands of foreigners? Would they permit Louisians to be the ally of some maritime Power that might occupy New Orleans, and harass the internal commerce of the Mississippi valley? I think not. No line can be drawn that will not involve questions of boundary and right, only to be settled by the last appeal; and this country would soon exhibit the miserable aspect of the Spanish American States. Besides, such a Confederacy would present no barrier against the attacks of the abolitionists of all the world. The sympathies of c vilized Europe are against our institutions, and if they be not pro-tected by the Constitution and the much-despised Union, our ves would not be worth ten years' purchase. In such Confederacy how many causes of discontent would occur? How could we, with our habits of eternal agitation, be satisied with our station in it? Our relative importance in the Southern Confederacy would diminish every year unless we could change our habits altogether, and, instead of devoting all our energies to political agitation, as we have done for the merce, manufactures, and easy communications by land and water from the interior to the coast. But under the lead of South Carolina such a confederacy will never be formed. We are, unfortunately, not renowned for our wisdom or prudence, and our invitations and our taunts will be alike in vain to drive our sister States into measures of violence for the past. What the future may bring forth time will show. But I warn the Northern men who love their country, and desire to preserve the Union, that they must restrain their own agita-tors—men whom my own self-respect prevents me from char-acterizing as they deserve; men who are not fanatics, but po-litical demagogues of the worst description, using their money

LETTER FROM HON. J. R. POINSETT TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROM THE CHARLESTON NÜRCURY OF DECEMBER 5.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: My object in addressing you in this crisis of our affairs will scarcely be misunderstood. I am a Callinian by birth and principle, and all I own in the world is

If there are any among us so wild as to think of separate State action, to them I would say that they mistake violence for strength. Let them examine the map and consult the census, and they will see our relative weakness, and under-stand with what ease South Carolina might be prevented from inflicting any injury except upon herself. But I will not pur-sue this humiliating theme; it is improbable that such a mea-sure will be resorted to. It would be as absurd as for one to throw himself from a precipice in the expectation of injuring

Fellow-citizens, my task is done. I felt impelled to address you as a friend and brother by the interests I have at stake in this question; by my zeal for the honor and welfare of my native State; by the long experience I have had of the fearful consequences of revolution, and by my devotion to the Union, to which, under Heaven, I believe we owe our unexampled rosperity as a nation. J. Charleston, December 4, 1850. J. R. POINSETT.

OREGON.

TO THE PROPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The object of this brief circular is to ake you acquainted, in the fewest words possible, with the ost extraordinary inducements held out to emigrants to Oregon, and with the several modes of reaching that country.

The cloud of obstructions, so long lowering down over that Territory, was completely dispersed by Congress at its late ession, and the uncertainties heretofore existing as to the reoval of the Indians and the titles to lands have been removed by the enactment of laws for that purpose.

A law was passed at the late session providing for the ex linguishment of the Indian title to all that part of Oregon ying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, and for the removal of the Indians inhabiting it to some point east of hose mountains. A board of commissioners have been apcointed under that law to treat with the Indians west of those ountains for their lands, and with the Indians east of the same mountains for other lands to which to remove the Indians first named. A superintendent of Indian affairs has been appointed, whose duty it is, under the protection of the military force stationed in the country, to occupy his whole time in attending to the duties of this department; and under him are placed three Indian agents and three sub-agents for the more efficient management of the affairs in this department. Heavy appropriations have been made, to be followed by still larger ones, to enable the officers appointed to proseute successfully the objects of the law. All people, therefore, every where, may rest fully assured that there is not the slightest danger of trouble with the Indians hereafter. I would also state that there is no danger from Indians in going to Oregon overland, nor after you have reached the country.

On the heel of this law, another one was passed, at the ast session of Congress, giving to all men over eighteen years of sge, arriving and settling in Oregon previous to December 1850, 320 acres of land if single, and if married 640 acres. The bill then provides that if those single men marry in one year from the first of December, 1850, they shall receive 640 acres. In all cases the wife is to receive one-half of the above grant in her own right. Four years residence and cultivation, to be completed either before the date of the law or after, is required before the final title is made from the Government. ugh the title is good to all intents and purposes, as again every body but the Government, from the moment the claim is taken. If the man or woman, or both, die, after taking the claim, and before the four years expire, the same goes to the survivor and heirs, so that it cannot be lost by this

The bill next provides that all white males over one, emigrating to the country and settling there, between the first day of December, 1850, and the first day of Decemper, 1853, shall receive 160 acres of land, if a single man and if married, then 320 acres. But there is also a provision here, that if single men marry in one year af er arriving in the Territory, they then receive 320 acres. All male mino who go to the country and settle, and become twenty-one be fore December, 1853, will receive 160 acres of land, abso lutely, and if they marry in one year after arriving at majo-rity, they will receive 320. All foreigners, by filing their intentions of becoming American citizens, are treated like native born American citizens, and they are only required to complete that naturalization before they get a final title. Of course this would have to be done in the shortest time, o they would lose their land. The same residence and cultivation are required as before, and as before the woman receives is her own property one-half of the land granted. In all cases the person is allowed to pick his land where he pleases, i

not previously occupied. among the richest land in the world; that it is nowhere surpassed in productiveness, and in all kinds of grains no where has its equal. The climate of Oregon is nowhere equalled for its healthfulness; and, as health is one of the greatest inducements in going to any country, I would wish to be fully understood when I say emphatically that there is not a region of country on the North American continent, not excepting New England, so widely famed for its health, healthy as Oregon. Aside from this, and the productive ness of its soil, it is nowhere surpassed for its water powernowhere equalled for the goodness of its water, or for the quality of its lumber, or for the fish that swim in its streams, the game in its forests and prairies, or for the uniformity of its climate. Beside this, we have mines of coal, of iron, of represented; but to prevent a civil war, otherwise — a war in the course of which New Mexico ve been crushed by the superior forces of Texas, or on the way, visit the various mines in California, work as long as he pleases, and by the same conveyance return at his pleasure. In Oregon you will find ready employment at from five to fifteen dollars per day, according to your trade; orresponding wages by the month or year, and for all you corresponding wages by the month or year, and for an you can raise you will get, to quote from the price current in the Oregon Spectator, of September 5, 1850, as follows: Beef 15 to 20 cts. per lb., pork 16 to 20 per lb., butter \$1 per lb., cheese 62½, wheat \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel, oats \$3 per bushel, eggs 50 to 75 cts. per doz, lard 40 cts. per lb., and lumber \$50 to \$60 per thuspand. mber \$50 to \$60 per thousand.

This is a country where you can raise stock to any amount without ever cutting any hay or fodder for them, or housing them for the entire year. For your oxen you can get \$150 per yoke, for your American horses from \$150 to \$250 or \$300, for good cows \$50, and other stock in proportion, and these prices are likely to continue. There is comparatively no end to the money, and all a man needs to make it, is industry, and to lay it up, economy. Here, too, you will find good schools, and the people alive to education; good churches, denominations, and preachers, and the people moral and intelligent, and anxious to hear. Our mail routes have been established, and our mails are regularly carried. The Howland & Aspinwall line of steamers extends to Portland, in Oregon, and there is a regular semi-monthly mail between that city and other parts of the Territory and New York. Beside this, we have a line of river steamers plying between Astoria and Oregon city, and Oregon city and Cascade city and intermediate ports, and two steamers, whose machiner has been long on the way, will soon be placed on the Wills mettee river above Oregon city, running up that beautiful valley from 100 to 150 miles. Here you see all things are ready and waiting for the coming emigrant. I have no hesitancy in eaying, upon my responsibility as the representative of that Territory, that such inducements never were offered before to emigrants since the organization of the Government. Nor do hesitate to say, that, to any industrious and economical man, five years in that country, with the inducements actually offered there, are worth as much in point of property as twenty years east of the Rocky Mountains. The only question, then, which remains to be considered is, " How can you get there! There are three ways to get to Oregon—one round Cape Horn, time six months from New York; another across the sthmue, by s'eamboat, time forty to forty-five days from New York; and the third across, by the over-land route, time from the Missouri river from two and a half to five months, according to the nature of your teams, and your expedition on the

The expense round the Horn will be from \$200 to \$300 for each grown person, and boarded, with smaller prices for children, depending on age. By this route you can get any

amount of freight carried you please.

By the Isthmus route there are two rates of fare. First fare, from New York to Chagres, \$100; across the Isthmus from \$30 to \$50, and from Pausma to Portland, Oregon, \$400, and found, making a sum total, say of \$550. Second fare, from New York to Chagres \$50, across the Isthmus, as before, and from Panama to Portland, \$200, and found, making a sum total of \$300. By this route you can purchase of the Howland & Aspinwall's line through tickets to Portland, Oregon, and have the guaranty of that responsible firm against any delay by the way. As many inquiries have been made of me about those delays on the Isthmus to persons having through tickets, I will take this occasion to say that if you purchase your through tickets of Howland and Aspinwall's line you will meet with no detention whatever. You may rely upon what I tell you. All persons going to Oregon by the 1sthmus route should go by this line, if they do not wish to be detained at San Francisco, as this is the only company having a through line. Their office is 54 south street, New

oxen the last, but quite as sure as either. The cost b route, in the end, will be but small, as the following or and all points west of these States, usually start with their teams from home. Those further East or South first fine their way into some State west of those named, as Illinois, Missouri, or lowa, and there purchase their teams. Ary one who pleases can go to Independence, St. J. seph, or Kanesville, by way of the Missouri river, and then go back into the from three to five yokes of oxen for each wagon, accord to their load, lay in provisions a plenty to last him thron and have some to spare in case of a contingency, and stars with as light load as possible, losing no time, either Sundays or week days, unless it is absolutely necessary. Be careful not to whip or fret your teams, and you will have no trouble. The route is a healthy one; and I wish all to know and understand that emigrants on the Oregon trail meet with none of those disasters for want of water and grass which have been so destructive on the California emigrants. I have driven a team over the route, and this I know. Keep in small companies of not exceeding twenty wag ns, and always remember to avoid sharpers towards the last end of your journey. who will meet you with all manner of stories for the of buying your cattle, horses, and property for a song. Treat them with the contempt they deserve. The cost of getting to the place of rendezvous will depend on the distance from the place of starting. From this place let us count the final cost. Suppose you pay \$50 a yoke for your oxen, a high prise along the frontier. Five yokes would cost you \$250. A wagon well rigged \$75, a good American mare \$75, and two cows \$25 for both, making the sum total \$425. Your pre-visions would be 200 pounds of flour and 100 pounds of bacons to every person. Then there would be coffee, tea, sugar, spices, dried fruit, lard, honey, a small quantity of Indian eal, some hard bread, rice, beans, salt, and a small stock of medicines, enough of each kind to last you through. Your cows would furnish you with milk and butter by the way-We will estimate your provisions and via-ictas to cost \$100, which, added to the former sum, would make \$525. After you a art you will rarely have an occasion, and still many rarely a chance to spend a dollar. With prudence you will be very likely to get through with all the stock you start with. But let us make all due allowances for losses by the way, which we will suppose to be one yoke of oxen, and then be an areken up after you are through without awing any thing. which we will suppose to be one yoke of oxen, and us recken up after you are through, without saying any thing of the magnificent farm you are forthwith possessed of. Your four yoke of oxen will be worth at least \$400, your wagon \$100, your American mare \$150, and your cow \$100. These prices are low estimates upon the whole. These prices are low estimates upon the whole. The amount is \$750. But you have paid out but \$525, so that you have made \$225 by the journey. This may be taken as a fair illustration for all.

I have thus, fellow-citizens, presented you the case fairly and without exaggeration. What do you think of it? I took

my own family to the country in 1847, and by the overhand route. I have never regretted it, and were I back here with my family, and know what I now know, I would neither slumber nor sleep till I had determined to go, nor would I slacken my exertions till I had reached there. The indoorments are unprecedented and the advantages certain. country is an inviting one in point of health, fertility, ichness, and location. Her rich prairies and public domests, free of charge to the settler, invite you; her overflowing coffice are running over for your reception, and her wide fields argue you to enterprise. You can come among us and enjoy he and health to an unpracedented degree; you can make fortunes for yourselves and your posterity after you; and when you have finished your course, you will leave your children in a land that flows with milk and honey, in a land of educations and morels of inclusive and enterprise and in the second tion and morals, of industry and enterprise, and in the gar-den of the Pacific, where, looking out on her placid waters they may inhale her breezes, and learn to measure the exten of their improvements and enterprises by the vastness of that nighty ocean.

I here have to request, as I most earnestly do, all papers throughout the United States to do Oregon and her people the especial favor to publish this circular, and I also solicit all persons who feel an interest in that country to request their favorite paper to do so. And for this act of generosity on the part of the conductors of the press, and on the part of these who request it to be done, I herewith return, for myself and for that hardy and noble people I represent, our sincere thanks. Very truly, your fellow citizen,

SAMUEL R. THURSTON,

THE TORNADO AT CAPE GIRARDEAU.

In the St. Louis Republican of the 30th ultimo we have athentic accounts of the damage lately done by a tornado all Cape Girardeau, (Missouri.) We extract the essential pur? from a letter dated at Cape Girardeau on the 27th :

About four o'clock this evening we landed at this place with the Saranac, bound for New Orleans. Just after she and as we were comparatively safe we thought best to hold one for a few minutes until it would pass. But, before we had make her fast, the storm struck the stern, and in less than for minutes the entire cabin fixtures and furniture, chimpers. pipes, and in fact every thing above the main deck, was blown to pieces. There was some two hundred ploughs on the roof; they were blown for hundreds of yards from the boat; part of the railing was carried on the top of the hill, one mile from the boat. The wharf-boat Champlais was also blown to pieces. The hillside was literally covered with he wreck of the boats. But, strange to say, no one an board was killed, though nearly all were inju all of the cargo above deck was thrown overboard, even been rels of flour. The bell, weighing three hundred pounds, was blown a hundred and fifty feet from its place, but not broken-The stoves in the cabin were blown ashore after the service and chimneys went to pieces.

is the destruction of the town. As I have but little knowledge of the size of the town, and darkness soon set in, I can only give you what I learned up to ten o'clock. I give you the names, perhaps you can understand better how to locate them. St. Vincent College and the beautiful maneion of B. M. Horrell are in ruins ; the Convent is gone ; the Cathelic Church and all the buildings around it are gone; the Methodist Church and every building from that to the bridge are more or less injured; Mr. Giboney's warehouse unroaded; the wooden bridge torn up; Mr. Tompkins's new brick house at the bridge literally a wreck; Messra. Byme & Sloan's new three-story building, on the corner of Main and Theme streets, unroofed entirely, and the zinc with which is was covered was thrown for some hundreds of yards. Mr. Surrell's three-story house, thirty by fifty feet—the upper story a hall for the Sons of Temperance, dedicated yesterds y —now lies a shapless mass of ruins. Capt. Surrell, wife, and child were in it when it fell, but were not killed, though

The Cassily warehouse, the Lacy buildings, roofs off and walls badly shattered. Mr. Penny's new three-story house, walls badly shattered of damaged. Some twenty more ouses, names not recollected, injured—some badly.

One man was killed at the College, and one lady (Miss. King) down town. Rumor says six deaths; as yet only ertain of three; fifteen badly injured—some will die; tezr twelve slightly injured.

THE GREAT CAVE IN INDIANA.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—We are just info med by N. J. Coleman, Esq., who has re ently visited the Great Indiana. Cave, that another immense cavern has been discovered openng from the original cave, which, in extent, curiosities, and mineral productions, far surpasses the old cave. Mr. Cabe-man discovered an aperture, just before reaching Jacob's Lad-der, into which a large man could hardly enter, and desired the party which accompanied him to explore it. The gualter and two or three of the party objected, as the aperture appeared to descend rapidly, and they feared they might meet walk bad air. By a little persuasion, however, they were prevailed upon to make the exploration. With much difficulty they descended some forty feet. escended some forty feet, when, to their great astonishment they found themselves in an immense apartment. They im-mediately determined to fully explore the cave they had discov-ered. They found that this room opened into others, and these into still others, and that apparently there was no ter-mination to the cave. They followed the main passage some four or five miles according to their best calculations, when they were admonished by their lights that they must return. On their way back, they visited some of the roccus which they had passed, in which were found large beds at epsom salts, in nearly a pure state. We are also informed that the cave contains fine specimens of saltpetre, plaster of paris, alabaster, &c., of which the party procured meny fixes

We can now say to our sister State Kentucky that Indian has a cavern which far surpasses the Great Mammoth, se the last discovery, in connexion with the great Indiana case. will make it one of the largest in the United States.

It is about eleven miles from Corrydon, in a southwest 35-

rection, and about seven north of Leavenworth.

Mr. C. has partially promised to write out at full length the notes taken on his visit to this remarkable cave, which we hope he will do.—New Albany (Ind.) Ledger, Nov. 25.

A Loap or Gines !- Yesterday the cars on the Little Miami Railroad at one time brought down two hundred and eighteen girls, from twelve to twenty years of age. They York.

By the overland route, every person should be at one of the following points on the Missouri river: Independence or St. Joseph, in Missouri, or Kanesville, in Iowa, resdy to